

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

RAMIRO SANCHEZ-RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

V.

NELSON MERCADO-FIGUEROA, ET
AL.,

Respondents.

CIVIL NO. 12-1651 (SEC)

RAMIRO SANCHEZ-RAMIREZ,

Petitioner,

V.

NELSON MERCADO-FIGUEROA, ET
AL.,

Respondents.

CIVIL NO. 12-1758 (SEC)

OPINION AND ORDER

Before the Court is the respondents' unopposed motion to dismiss the petitioner's 28 U.S.C. § 2254 motion. Docket # 23. After reviewing the filings and the applicable law, the respondents' motion is **GRANTED**, and the petition for writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED**.

Factual and Procedural Background

In 2006, a Puerto Rico jury convicted Ramiro Sánchez-Ramírez of, inter alia, first degree murder, for which he was sentenced to 148 years of imprisonment. See Docket # 23-1, p. 2. His sentence was subsequently affirmed in a thorough, well-reasoned decision by the Puerto Rico Court of Appeals, see Pueblo v. Sánchez Ramírez, KLAN20060368, 2008 WL 3200193 (P.R. Cir. June 30, 2008) (certified English translation provided by the respondents at Docket #26-1), and the Puerto Rico Supreme Court denied certiorari. Docket # 23-1, p. 3.

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2 Sánchez-Ramírez then filed a motion under Puerto Rico Criminal Procedure Rule 192.1,
 3 P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 34, App. II, R. 192.1, collaterally attacking his conviction.¹ He alleged that
 4 “he had a sworn statement by Guillermina Roque, which exonerated him from the crimes for
 5 which he was serving a sentence.” Docket # 23-1, p. 3. Specifically, he argued that “this witness
 6 testified against him under the influence of drugs and that she was coerced into lying by the
 7 police officers.” Id., p. 3.

8 The state court then held an evidentiary hearing, where it “observed, listened and
 9 pondered Guillermina Roque’s testimony, among other evidence.” Id. Unpersuaded by the
 10 petitioner’s contention, the court “decided that the evidence presented by the petitioner did not
 11 lessen the probative value of the evidence presented by the Prosecution during trial.” Id. So in
 12 February 2010, the court denied the petitioner’s Rule 192.1 motion, concluding “that there was
 13 no evidence that proved a violation of constitutional rights, federal or state . . .” Id. The
 14 petitioner neither appealed nor filed a writ of certiori before the Puerto Rico Court of Appeals.

15 Instead, in June 2011, Sánchez-Ramírez filed a second Rule 192.1 motion, whose
 16 “pleadings were the same as in the first motion.” Pueblo v. Sánchez Ramírez,
 17 KLAN201101187, 2012 WL 1835258 (P.R. Cir. Apr. 24, 2012) (certified English translation
 18 provided by the respondents at Docket # 23-1, p. 5). In his second motion, notably, Sánchez-
 19 Ramírez “argued that he did not have adequate legal representation.” Id. This time, the trial
 20 court summarily denied his Rule 192.1 motion, see Docket # 23-2, and the Puerto Rico Court
 21 of Appeals denied certiorari. Docket # 23-1. As relevant here, the appellate court jettisoned
 22 Sánchez-Ramírez’s ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims, dismissing them as “frivolous.”
 23 Id., p. 10. Ultimately, the court concluded, “the sentences were imposed in compliance with the

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 25 ¹In Puerto Rico, “a petitioner seeking relief under 2254 must complete at least one full round
 26 of post-conviction relief by pursuing the remedy provided by Rule 192.1 all the way to the Puerto Rico
 Supreme Court.” Martínez-González v. Rodríguez-Madera, 13-1005, 2013 WL 625312, at * 2 (D.P.R.
 Feb. 20, 2013) (citation omitted).

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2 laws and constitutional principles of . . . Puerto Rico and United States” Id. On June 15,
 3 2012, the Puerto Rico Supreme Court denied certiorari. Docket # 23-3.

4 This habeas petition ensued on August 9, 2012. Docket # 1. After several procedural
 5 nuances, including a consolidation under Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a), Sánchez-Ramírez filed an
 6 amended English translation of his § 2254 motion. Docket # 13. His claims, which are otherwise
 7 scumbled, can be summed up in three arguments. His first claim is ineffective assistance of
 8 counsel “during the trial stages” and “on a[] first appeal proceeding.” Docket # 13, pp. 11-12.
 9 Sánchez-Ramírez then claims that his rights under the Due Process and Equal Protections
 10 Clauses of the U.S. Constitution were violated when he “was convicted by the lies of two
 11 witnesses” Id., p. 13. And his third claim: Due process violations “during [the] preliminary
 12 hearing,” and when the police violated his Miranda rights. Id.

13 The respondents move to dismiss the petition, arguing, essentially, that Sánchez-Ramírez
 14 failed to (1) exhaust state administrative remedies as to his third claim, Docket # 23, p. 7; (2)
 15 establish that he received ineffective assistance of counsel during the trial and appeal
 16 proceedings, id., p. 11; and (3) establish any other federal constitutional violation. As of today,
 17 the respondents’ motion stands unopposed. See D.P.R. Civ. R. 7(b).²

18 **Standard of Review**

19 The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) authorizes federal
 20 courts to grant relief to a prisoner whose state court conviction “involved an unreasonable
 21 application of . . . clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the
 22 United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1); García v. Murphy, 229 F.3d 1133 (1st Cir. 2000) (per
 23 curiam). To obtain a writ of habeas corpus from a federal court, a state prisoner “must show that

25 ²Local Rule 7(b) provides in pertinent part as follows: “Unless within fourteen (14) days after
 26 the service of a motion the opposing party files a written objection to the motion, incorporating a
 memorandum of law, the opposing party shall be deemed to have waived objection.”

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3 the state court's ruling on the claim being presented in federal court was so lacking in
4 justification that there was an error well understood and comprehended in existing law beyond
5 any possibility for fairminded disagreement." Harrington v. Richter, 131 S.Ct. 770, 786-87
6 (2011).

7 This is a "difficult to meet . . . and highly deferential standard," Cullen v. Pinholster, 131
8 S.Ct. 1388, 1398 (2011) (internal quotation marks omitted), as "a state court's factual findings
9 are presumed to be correct unless the petitioner rebuts the presumption with clear and
10 convincing evidence." Companonio v. O'Brien, 672 F.3d 101, 109 (1st Cir. 2012), cert. denied,
11 133 S. Ct. 197 (2012) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1); Torres v. Dennehy, 615 F.3d 1, 5 (1st
12 Cir. 2010), cert. denied, 131 S.Ct. 1038 (2011)). The AEDPA proscribes "using federal habeas
13 corpus review as a vehicle to second-guess the reasonable decisions of state courts." Renico v.
14 Lett, 130 S.Ct. 1855, 1866 (2010).

15 **Applicable Law and Analysis**

16 I. *Mixed Petition*

17 On June 10, 2013, the Court entered the following order: "As the respondents properly
18 point out, the petitioner's § 2254 motion contains both exhausted and unexhausted claims.
19 Because the petitioner exhausted his ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims, however, the
20 Court is faced with a so-called 'mixed petition' — habeas petitions containing both exhausted
21 and unexhausted claims." Docket # 28, p. 1. And, following the First Circuit's recent reminder
22 that, when faced with a mixed petition, "the best practice is for the district court to give the
23 petitioner an opportunity to dismiss the unexhausted claims," DeLong v. Dickhaut, 715 F.3d
24 382, 387 (1st Cir. 2013); see also Rhines v. Weber, 544 U.S. 269 (2005), the Court gave the
25 petitioner until June 28 to voluntarily dismiss the unexhausted claims. Docket # 28, p. 2.

26 Sánchez-Ramírez timely complied: He "will abandon any unexhausted claims made by
27 petitioner and not presented or raise[d] before the state courts." Docket # 30, p. 1. Specifically,

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2 the petitioner reiterates, “[t]he claims to be abandon[ed] are the violation of due process of law
 3 at preliminary hearing and the [M]iranda rights because such claims were not presented before
 4 state courts,” *id.*, p. 1, — i.e., the third claim. This claim is thus **DISMISSED without**
 5 **prejudice** for lack of exhaustion. See DeLong, 715 F.3d at 387; Rhines, 544 U.S. at 278.

6 This does not end this aspect of the matter, however. According to Sánchez-Ramírez, he
 7 “will go forward with his . . . claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and with the rest of the
 8 claims exhausted before the state courts.” Docket # 30, p. 1 (emphasis added). The truth of the
 9 matter is that the “rest” of the (unspecified) “exhausted” claims boil down to
 10 Sánchez-Ramírez’s second claim: The alleged violations under the Due Process and Equal
 11 Protections Clauses as a result of being convicted “by the lies of two witnesses of [the]
 12 prosecutor.” Docket # 13, p. 13. It is unclear from the record whether (1) the petitioner properly
 13 exhausted this claim; (2) he procedurally defaulted on it; and (3) this claim is time barred.³ To
 14 further complicate matters, the respondents have ignored — but have not expressly waived, see
 15 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(3) — these threshold issues. And although courts may sometimes consider
 16 these procedural matters *sua sponte*, see, e.g., Wood v. Milyard, 132 S. Ct. 1826, 1834 (2012),
 17 they not are not obliged to do so.

18 But the Court need not tarry long here. Procedural-bar issues need not be resolved first
 19 in a habeas case when, as here, ‘[j]udicial economy might counsel’ “going directly to the merits
 20 if the merits were easily resolvable against the petitioner.” Ramos-Martínez v. United States,

21 ³It is unclear, for instance, whether Sánchez-Ramírez’s failure to appeal the trial court’s denial
 22 of his first Rule 192.1 motion means that this claim is procedurally barred in the Commonwealth courts.
 23 Cf. Maldonado-Pagan v. Malavé, 145 F. App’x 375, 376 (1st Cir. 2005) (per curiam). On the other
 24 hand, if the petitioner failed to litigate this claim all the way to the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, his
 25 claim would not be exhausted, as he would “be obliged to ‘pursue one complete round of
 26 post-conviction relief under the local habeas statute,’ prior to seeking federal relief.” Martínez-González
v. Rodríguez-Madera, 13-1005, 2013 WL 625312, at * 2 n. 2 (D.P.R. Feb. 20, 2013) (quoting Quiñones
López v. Administración de Corrección en Puerto Rico, No. 09-1429, 2009 WL 3199827, at *2 (D.P.R.
 Sept. 30, 2009).

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2 638 F.3d 315, 324 (1st Cir. 2011) (quoting Lambrix v. Singletary, 520 U.S. 518, 525 (1997);
 3 see also Brown v. Ruane, 630 F.3d 62, 66 n. 6 (1st Cir. 2011) (sidestepping exhaustion issue
 4 and denying petition on the merits); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) (“An application for a writ of
 5 habeas corpus may be denied on the merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to
 6 exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State.”). The Court follows this principle
 7 here.

8 **II. *The Merits***9 ***A. Due Process Claim***

10 As noted above, Sánchez-Ramírez argues that his right to due process was violated when
 11 he “was convicted by the lies of two witnesses of the prosecutor . . .” Docket # 13, p. 13. But
 12 the petitioner neglects to even mention the identities of “two witnesses” who allegedly gave
 13 perjured testimony.⁴ From the record, however, it can be inferred (favorably, to a pro se
 14 petitioner like Sánchez-Ramírez) that one of these witnesses is Guillermo Roque, whose
 15 testimony Sánchez-Ramírez impugned in the first Rule 192.1 motion. The state courts already
 16 rejected this argument, concluding that “the evidence presented by the petitioner did not lessen
 17 the probative value of the evidence presented by the Prosecution during trial.” Docket # 23-1,
 18 p. 4. And Sánchez-Ramírez falls way short of demonstrating that this conclusion was
 19 objectively unreasonable.

20 Although the petitioner does not cite any case law, it appears that the “clearly established
 21 Federal law” relevant here is the Supreme Court’s decision in United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S.
 22 97 (1976), which explained that a “[a] conviction can be reversed on subornation of perjury
 23 grounds only if the petitioner can show: (1) that the prosecution elicited false testimony; (2) that

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 25 ⁴The name of the “second” witness who allegedly gave false testimony, however, does not
 26 appear from the record. To the extent that the petitioner fails to identify this other witness, this averment
 is disregarded.

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2 the prosecution knew or reasonably should have known that the testimony was false; and (3)
 3 that there is a ‘reasonable likelihood that the false testimony could have affected the judgment
 4 of the jury.’” Bucci v. United States, 662 F.3d 18, 39-40 (1st Cir. 2011), cert. denied, 133 S. Ct.
 5 277 (2012) (quoting Perkins v. Russo, 586 F.3d 115, 119 (1st Cir. 2009) (quoting in turn Agurs,
 6 427 U.S. 97, 103). But even assuming that the government elicited false testimony from Roque,
 7 Sánchez-Ramírez cannot meet the remaining prongs.⁵

8 In his petition, Sánchez-Ramírez argues only that the “prosecutor kn[ew] that the
 9 Petitioner was innocent because of the testimony of the witness who was lying all the time in
 10 the trial” Docket # 13, p. 13. But such an offering is patently insufficient to obtain habeas
 11 relief. At the outset, by providing neither a single legal authority nor a record citation in support
 12 of his perfunctory and undeveloped argument, Sánchez-Ramírez has waived this claim. See
 13 Silverstrand Investments v. AMAG Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 707 F.3d 95, 107 (1st Cir. 2013);
 14 Machado v. Shinseki, 700 F.3d 48, 49 (1st Cir. 2012) (per curiam); United States v. Zannino,
 15 895 F.2d 1, 17 (1st Cir. 1990).⁶

16 Even putting that flaw aside, the same conclusion would follow. First and foremost,
 17 Sánchez-Ramírez “offers no evidence that would lead to the conclusion that the government
 18 knew that the testimony was allegedly false.” Abrante v. St. Amand, 595 F.3d 11, 18 (1st Cir.
 19 2010). Even assuming the government knew — and thus improperly failed to disclose — that
 20 Roque perjured herself, Sánchez-Ramírez would still need to meet the last prong. He does not.

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 22 ⁵To be sure, “the fact that a witness contradicts herself or changes her story does not establish
 23 perjury” and “do[es] not create an inference, let alone prove, that the prosecutor knowingly presented
 24 perjured testimony.” United States v. Lebon, 4 F.3d 1, 1 (1st Cir. 1993) (quoting Tapia v. Tansy, 926
 25 F.2d 1554, 1563 (10th Cir. 1991)) (internal quotation mark omitted).

26 ⁶Sánchez-Ramírez pro se status does not insulate him from complying “with procedural and
 27 substantive law.” Ahmed v. Rosenblatt, 118 F.3d 886, 890 (1st Cir. 1997). “[W]hile pro se litigants are
 28 held to a less stringent standard . . . they are not immune” from waiver resulting from undeveloped
 29 arguments. Watson v. Trans Union LLC, 223 F. App’x 5, 6 (1st Cir. 2007) (per curiam).

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2 Indeed, the petitioner simply neglects his burden of showing how this allegedly false testimony
 3 had “any reasonable likelihood . . . [of] affect[ing] the judgment of the jury,” Agurs, 427 U.S.
 4 at 103. In other words, he fails to even explain the effect (if any) of Roque’s testimony on his
 5 conviction, as required by the governing law. See, e.g., Bucci, 662 F.3d at 39-40. No wonder
 6 why the state court held, at the evidentiary hearing, that “the evidence presented by the
 7 petitioner did not lessen the probative value of the evidence presented by the Prosecution during
 8 trial.” Docket # 23-1, p. 4. In sum, the petitioner has presented nothing to rebut the presumption
 9 of correctness to which these state-court, factual determinations are entitled under the AEDPA.
 10 See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1); Torres v. Dennehy, 615 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 2010), cert. denied, 131
 11 S.Ct. 1038 (2011); see also DiBenedetto v. Hall, 272 F.3d 1, 7 n. 1 (1st Cir. 2001) (“In some
 12 cases, the outcome of the federal claim may be determined by the[] factual conclusions drawn
 13 by the state court.”).

14 If more were needed, the record shows that, barring Roque’s testimony, the government
 15 called ten other witnesses to testify against the petitioner. See Docket # 26-1, pp. 2-10. As the
 16 Puerto Rico Court of Appeals thoughtfully observed, Charles Hans, another witness for the
 17 government, corroborated Roque’s testimony. See id. at 16. And Hans’s testimony was in turn
 18 confirmed by yet another witness, Teresa Feneque. See id.

19 To obtain federal habeas relief, Sánchez-Ramírez’s faces a double burden of proof:
 20 Showing both that there is a reasonable probability that the jury would have reached a different
 21 conclusion had Roque’s testimony been excluded, and that the state court determination on this
 22 point was unreasonable. And on this scumbled record, he overcomes neither burden. No more
 23 is needed to conclude that the state court’s denial of this claim was not “so lacking in
 24 justification that there was an error well understood and comprehended in existing law beyond
 25 any possibility for fairminded disagreement.” Harrington, 131 S.Ct. at 786-87. This claim is

26 **DISMISSED with prejudice.**

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2 *B. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel*

3 The petitioner next alleges that his trial and appellate counsel rendered ineffective
4 assistance. As said, the Puerto Rico Court of Appeals discarded Sánchez-Ramírez's
5 ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims as "frivolous." Docket # 23-1, p. 10. When, as here,
6 "a state court issues an order that summarily rejects without discussion all the claims raised by
7 a defendant, including a federal claim that the defendant subsequently presses in a federal
8 habeas proceeding, the federal habeas court must presume . . . that the federal claim was
9 adjudicated on the merits." Johnson v. Williams, 133 S. Ct. 1088, 1091 (2013), reh'g denied,
10 133 S. Ct. 1858 (2013). So "[t]he restrictive standard of review set out in § 2254(d)(2) . . .
11 applies . . ." Id.

12 For its part, "[t]he Sixth Amendment guarantees criminal defendants the right to effective
13 assistance of counsel." Scarpa v. Dubois, 38 F.3d 1, 8 (1st Cir. 1994). The legal assistance
14 envisioned by the Sixth Amendment is not satisfied by merely having a lawyer present alongside
15 the defendant during trial; in order to comply with the Sixth Amendment guarantee, counsel
16 must provide "effective assistance." Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 685-86 (1984).
17 To succeed on a Strickland claim, a petitioner "must establish both that counsel's representation
18 fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and that there exists a reasonable probability
19 that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been
20 different." Turner v. United States, 699 F.3d 578, 584 (1st Cir. 2012) (quoting United States
21 v. De La Cruz, 514 F.3d 121, 140 (1st Cir. 2008)) (citing in turn Strickland, 466 U.S. at 688).
22 Not only does a petitioner "bear[] a very heavy burden on an ineffective assistance claim,"
23 Lema v. United States, 987 F.2d 48, 51 (1st Cir. 1993), but the standard of review for an
24 attorney's performance is a "very forgiving" one. U.S. v. Theodore, 468 F.3d 52, 58 (1st Cir.
25 2006) (citing Delgado v. Lewis, 223 F.3d 976, 981 (9th Cir. 2000)); see also United States v.
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2 Valerio, 676 F.3d 237, 246 (1st Cir. 2012) (“Judicial scrutiny of counsel’s performance must
 3 be highly deferential.” (quoting Strickland, 466 U.S. at 689)).

4 Here, the petitioner comes nowhere close to meeting such a heavy burden. To begin with,
 5 Sánchez-Ramírez’s claim of ineffective assistance of both trial and appellate counsel, like his
 6 due process claim, is stated in conclusory terms, containing neither facts nor supporting
 7 authorities. See generally Docket # 13. The factual averments in support of his claim are that
 8 his trial counsel failed to “proof” [sic] Sánchez-Ramírez’s “innocence and failed to establish
 9 that petitioner had nothing to do with the crimes. [And that] [c]ounsel failed to show reasonable
 10 doubt in this case.” Id., p.11. He alleges, moreover, that his appellate counsel’s “performance
 11 on appeal” was “deficient, because it “fell below an objective standard of reasonableness under
 12 the circumstance[s].” Id., p. 12.⁷ These allegations are patently insufficient to establish
 13 entitlement to habeas relief.

14 As a threshold matter, because the petitioner cites neither the record nor a legal authority
 15 in support of his fatally undeveloped allegations, he has waived his ineffective-assistance-of-
 16 counsel claim. “Mere assertions of ineffective assistance of counsel are just that—assertions that
 17 are not to be entertained by the Court. Ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims raised in a
 18 perfunctory manner . . . are deemed waived.” Mangual-García v. United States, 08-2241, 2010
 19 WL 339048, at *9 (D.P.R. Jan. 21, 2010) (citing Cody v. United States, 249 F.3d 47, 53 n. 6 (1st
 20 Cir.1997)); cf. Zannino, 895 F.2d at 17. This infirmity is compounded by Sánchez-Ramírez’s
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22 ⁷In his petition, Sánchez-Ramírez also faults his appellate counsel for an alleged failure to
 23 “submit the direct appeal.” Docket # 13, p. 12. But this frivolous accusation is flatly contradicted by the
 24 record, which shows that his appellate attorney filed a timely appeal, see Pueblo v. Sánchez Ramírez,
 25 KLAN20060368, 2008 WL 3200193 (P.R. Cir. June 30, 2008) (certified English translation provided
 26 by the respondents at Docket #26-1). Insofar as the petitioner complains of ineffective assistance of
 counsel during the state collateral proceedings, this argument fares no better, as “there is no right to
 counsel in state collateral proceedings.” Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 755 (1991) (citing
Pennsylvania v. Finley, 481 U.S. 551 (1987)).

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2 failure to even oppose the respondents' motion to dismiss; such an omission "authorizes the
 3 presiding district judge to summarily grant the unopposed motion, 'at least when [, as here,] the
 4 result does not clearly offend equity.'" Rodríguez-Salgado v. Somoza-Colombani, --- F.Supp.2d
 5 ----, No. 11-2159, 2013 WL 1403263, at *3 (D.P.R. Mar. 1, 2013) (quoting NEPSK, Inc. v.
 6 Town of Houlton, 283 F.3d 1, 7 (1st Cir. 2002))

7 In any event, as the respondents correctly point out, the petitioner has shouldered zero
 8 evidence showing that either his trial or appellate counsel's performance fell below an objective
 9 standard of reasonableness. See González-Soberal v. United States, 244 F.3d 273, 277 (1st Cir.
 10 2001) (explaining that petitioner pressing ineffective assistance claim is required to establish
 11 entitlement to relief by preponderance of the evidence). And he does not try to — nor could
 12 he — establish prejudice under Strickland. This contention is, as aptly dubbed by the Puerto
 13 Rico Court of Appeals, "frivolous." Docket # 23-1, p. 10. Because the petitioner fails to make
 14 a preliminary showing that either his trial or appellate counsel performed deficiently, and that
 15 such a deficiency caused him prejudice, federal habeas relief is unwarranted. Sánchez-
 16 Ramírez's ineffective-assistance-of counsel-claim is therefore **DISMISSED with prejudice**.

17 Finally, under the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, "the district court must
 18 issue or deny a certificate of appealability ["COA"] when it enters a final order adverse to the
 19 applicant." To make this showing, "[t]he petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists
 20 would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong."
 21 Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).
 22 Although Sánchez-Ramírez has not yet requested a COA, no reasonable jurist could find the
 23 above assessment of his constitutional claims debatable or wrong. Sánchez-Ramírez may
 24 request a COA directly from the First Circuit, under Rule of Appellate Procedure 22. The
 25 petitioner's COA is thus **DENIED**.

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3 **Conclusion**

4 For the reasons stated, the respondents' motion is **GRANTED**, and the petition for writ
5 of habeas corpus motion is **DENIED**.

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

7 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 31st day of July, 2013

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10 S/ *Salvador E. Casellas*
11 SALVADOR E. CASELLAS
12 U.S. Senior District Judge